

The thursday report

Letting their fingers do their computing

*Concordia introduces first course on computer use for
handicapped students*

By Carole Kleingrib

For the first time at Concordia University, blind students will be able to learn how to use a computer in a course designed specially with their needs in mind. This introductory course on computers and computing is only the second such course available for the handicapped in Canada (the University of Manitoba started the first).

The primary objective of the course is to provide a "hands-on" experience in programming in the "BASIC" computer language, and problem analysis specifically adapted to the physically handicapped.

Although the content of the course is similar to the existing introductory Computer Science course, programming assignments are solved using specialized computer equipment and manuals adapted for use by the physically handicapped.

Computer Science professor Thiruvengada Radhakrishnan, is teaching the first-year course to a group of 15 people. The class is composed of ten blind students, including one each from McGill University, the University of Montreal and Dawson College. One student has cerebral palsy. The remaining four people are non-handicapped, specialized educators. When the course ends, they will be asked to evaluate it.

Radhakrishnan had to adapt his teaching style and methods to fit the special needs of his students. For instance, all instruction has to be verbal since blind students can't see writing on a blackboard; Radhakrishnan even spells out the specific computer instructions. In spite of these techniques, he says he has maintained the same academic standards of the regular three-credit introductory course.

Without special computer equipment and tailor-made programmes to fit the specific requirements of the course however, this project would never have been feasible.

Thanks to the generosity of private donors, the students will have use of some of the latest state-of-the-art technology including an IBM personal computer, an Osborne personal portable computer (lent by three Computer Science professors for the duration of the course), and two other intriguing pieces of hardware that deserve closer examination.

One of these, a *VersaBraille* (from Telesensory Systems Inc.), is a relatively new innovation in computer equipment. It is a paperless-braille device that contains a micro-processor enabling it to function on its own or as a computer terminal when connected to another computer. The *VersaBraille* can also be used as a notebook, an audio-recorder, and a word-processor among other things.

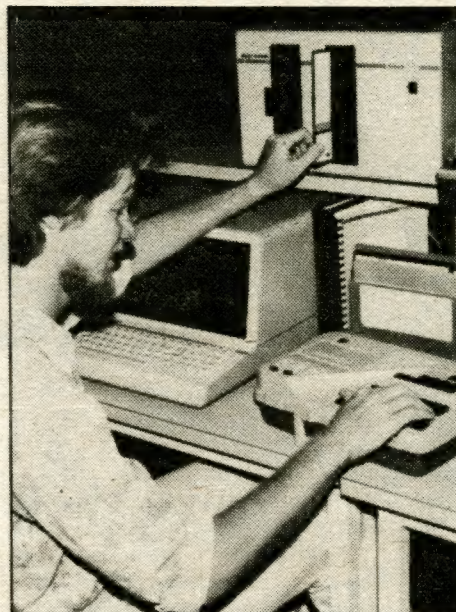
The other exclusive piece of hardware is a

Votrax, Type and Talk-Text to Speech Synthesizer. A micro-computer based component which connects to either the IBM or the Osborne computer, its function is to translate the print input to audio output for the blind students.

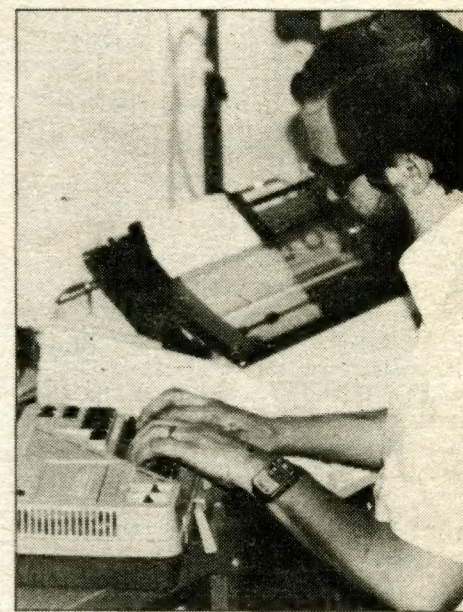
Closely monitoring the course are a number of people and organizations who have put a great deal of work into the project. The Montreal Association for the Blind (MAB), for example, has been a full partner in the venture from the beginning, contributing its expertise and financial support. MAB director Dr. John Simms even campaigned for money to buy the equipment.

Further support came from the Quebec Federation of the Blind which donated a \$500 bursary to cover the tuition fees of every blind student enrolled in the class.

The introduction of the course means that Concordia is one step closer to the goal of equalizing the opportunity for success between all students, according to Ann Kerby, Coordinator of Handicapped See "BLIND" page 3.



Blind people using a *VersaBraille* in computing.



TV science program to feature Concordia research projects

Science buffs curious about the latest research developments at Concordia and other Québec universities can now learn all the details by tuning in to cable TV's channel 24 in Montreal.

The Université de Montréal's communications services - in co-operation with the French-language Hebdo-Science Press Agency and five other Québec

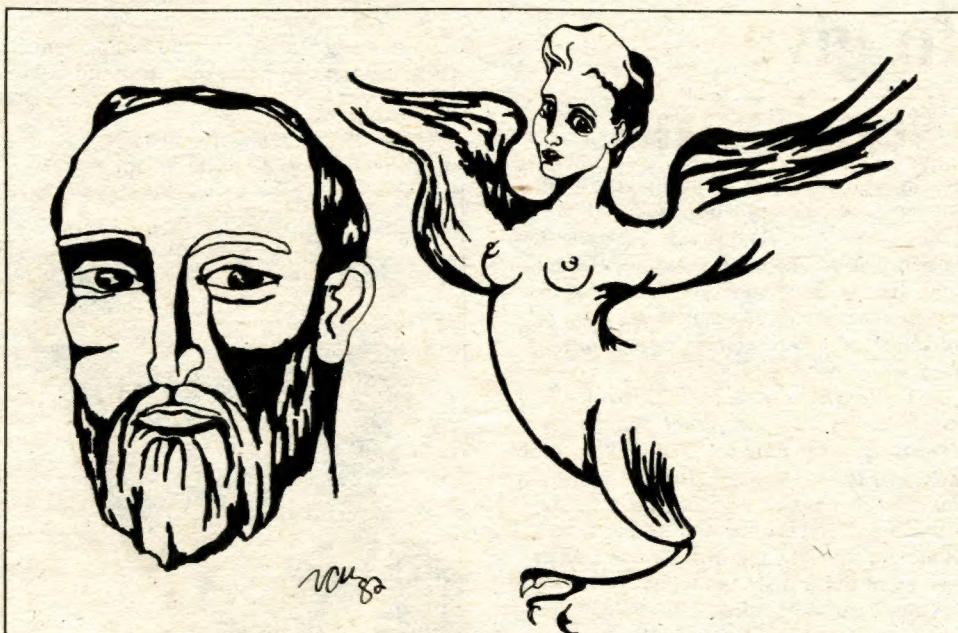
universities - is preparing a series of thirteen 30-minute programs on a wide range of subjects that reflects the current Québec scientific milieu.

Concordia will be featuring such things as Psychology Department Professor E.M. Brussell's work into the relationship between eye disease and the detection of multiple sclerosis; a behind-the-scenes look at the Exercise Science Department's new sports clinic; and a computer course for blind students.

Now in its second season, the weekly programs are hosted by Hebdo-Science's Carole Thibaut and Félix Maltais. This season special emphasis is being placed on the contribution made by women researchers. On alternate weeks the program features visits to research centres. The show ends with journalist Claude Benoit interviewing authors of scientific publications.

A third series of 13 programs is planned for the post-Christmas period, so faculty and student researchers who think their work could be of interest to Hebdo-Science are invited to contact Carole Kleingrib of the Public Relations Office at 879-8497.

The Hebdo-Science show can be seen on See "HEBDO-SCIENCE" page 2.



Uncle Vanya premieres tonight

Tonight Anton Chekhov's classic play *Uncle Vanya* will open the 1982/83 season in the Hall Bldg.'s D.B. Clarke Theatre for Concordia's Theatre department. The play, set in rural 19th century Russia, exquisitely details the nuances and complexity of human exchange. Terry Donald, an experienced director who has also acted and directed for the Centaur and Phoenix theatres, brings out the human passion and character insights which Chekhov depicts so well. Set is by Eric Mongerson, costumes by Valerie Kaelin, an award-winning costume designer who has just joined the department, and lighting by Lorraine Pouliot.

The play runs daily until Oct. 30, but no performance Sunday. Curtain 8 p.m. Admission is \$4 for the public, \$2 for students and senior citizens. For reservations, call 879-4341.

INSIDE:

- Special supplement featuring research project updates, new books, in-depth examinations of what's happening at Concordia.
- Simone de Beauvoir Institute response to Fahey Report

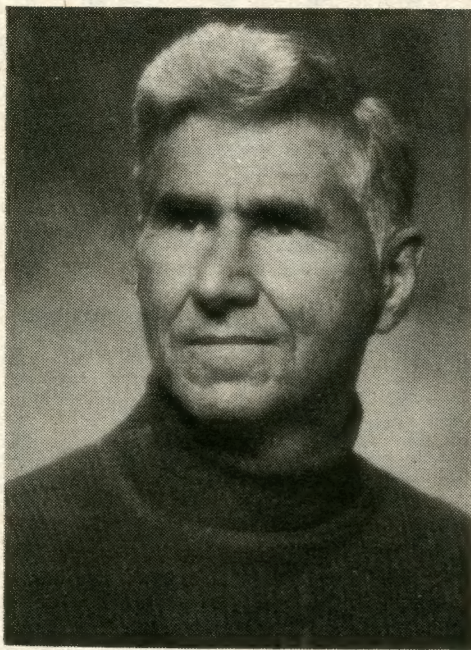
Dr. Silas Katz 1924-1982

Dr. Silas Katz, Professor of Mechanical Engineering, died on July 1st, 1982, after a brief illness. He had been associated with Concordia University since 1974 when he joined the Faculty of Engineering as Associate Professor of Mechanical Engineering, coming from the prestigious Harry Diamond Laboratories, Washington, D.C., where he pioneered research in fluidics.

Dr. Katz held a BSME degree from City College of New York and a M.S. degree from the University of Maryland. His doctoral work in the field of fluidics was completed in 1970 at Oklahoma State University. Besides serving the U.S. Navy during World War II, Dr. Katz worked with the Public Buildings Service, the U.S. National Bureau of Standards and the Harry Diamond Laboratories. His research led to the publication of a book on Fluidics (1965), on Fluidic Amplifiers (1966) and on Design Theory of Fluidic Components (1975).

He also published a book, co-authored with Prof. J.F. Lindsay, on the *Dynamics of Physical Circuits and Systems* (1978) which is used widely as an undergraduate text. His publications in journals and presentation of papers at international conferences were numerous; his final publication on pressure signal propagation in a freight-train brakepipe with leakages will be presented at the 1982 Winter Annual Meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers by colleagues in the Department.

Dr. Katz lectured to undergraduate students on physical systems, engineering mechanics, control theory, fluid mechanics, and heat transfer, and supervised graduate students on the design of pneumatic systems and on hydraulic transients. He served as Graduate Program Director for the Department as well as on various university committees. As a member of the research



Dr. Silas Katz

team of the Department's Fluid Control Centre, Dr. Katz's expertise was in the development of swing-disc check valves, pneumatic brake control systems in freight trains and in the general area of fluid power and control.

Dr. Katz will be remembered as a conscientious and responsive teacher, as a faculty member of unquestionable personal integrity and dedication, and as a colleague of exceptional warmth and generosity.

As a permanent tribute to this distinguished teacher and engineer and by overwhelming request from his colleagues and students, the University has set up a scholarship program which will support selected mechanical engineering students at Concordia. Contributions identified **SILAS KATZ MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS** may be sent to the Department of Mechanical Engineering, Concordia University, 1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd. West, Montreal, Québec, Canada, H3G 1M8. For further information contact Dr. T.S. Sankar, Chairman, Department of Mechanical Engineering.

Norman Cohn to give lectures on anti-semitism

Concordia University's Departments of History and Sociology & Anthropology are sponsoring a series of three public lectures on the history of anti-semitism to 1945 by the distinguished British scholar, Norman Cohn.

Professor Cohn is spending the Fall semester at Concordia as Visiting Foreign Scholar under a grant from the Social Science and Humanities Research Council of Canada. He is well known to Montreal audiences through his participation in the CBC Ideas Series and his lectures to overflow audiences at Concordia in February 1981.

Cohn will begin his lecture series at 8:30 p.m. on Tuesday, October 26th in Room 435 of the Hall Building with a talk on "Demonological Anti-Semitism, Ancient and Modern."

The following week, at 8:30 p.m. on Wednesday, November 3rd in Room 920 of the Hall Building, he will deliver a lecture on "The Protocols of the Elders of Zion."

The series will conclude at 8:30 p.m. on Thursday, November 11 in Room 1070 of the Hall Building with Professor Cohn's examination of "The Creed of Adolf Hitler."

For many years Professor Cohn held the

Astor-Wolfson Chair at the University of Sussex, where he headed the Columbus Centre and edited its series on the dynamics of persecution and extermination. His major scholarly works include *The Pursuit of the Millennium: Revolutionary Messianism in Medieval and Reformation Europe and Its Bearing on Modern Totalitarian Movements* (1957), *Warrant for Genocide: The Myth of the Jewish World Conspiracy and the Protocols of the Elders of Zion* (1966), and *Europe's Inner Demons: An Enquiry Inspired by the Great Witch Hunt* (1975). Professor Cohn is a member of the Royal Historical Society and in 1978 was made a Fellow of the British Academy.

Cohn is accompanied by his wife, who is known to scholars who study the Russian Revolutionary movement as Vera Broido, the author of *Apostles into Terrorists: Women and the Revolutionary Movement in the Russia of Alexander II* (1977) and the editor of *Memoirs of a Revolutionary* (1967), a translation of her mother's memoirs. A public lecture by Vera Broido-Cohn will be announced shortly.

For further information, call Prof. Frank Chalk at 879-4252 or 879-5893 for messages.

Simone de Beauvoir Institute replies to the Fahey Report

1. Committee

We would question the fact that a five-member committee was struck by the Rector to look at the current state of affairs of Concordia University and that of that five-member committee only one member was a woman, and that was a graduate student cum part-time instructor.

We would note that the other four members of this Committee were male and all representative of very senior faculty or administrative staff—two full professors, one former Dean and one Assistant Vice-Rector. It would seem that a senior female faculty or staff member could have added a valuable perspective to the Committee's deliberations and would have, hopefully, been sensitive to women's issues.

2. Human Resources

In the section on Human Resources, the report really says very little about the status of women at Concordia or the type and amount of protection that ought to be afforded to them. Possibly the Committee members were awaiting the report from the Concordia Committee on the Status of Women. However, if we are to keep women in the work force at Concordia then appropriate measures must be taken to provide our women with opportunities for advancement.

We must guard against losing highly-trained, well-educated women because we lack a decent maternity leave policy that will allow them to leave, with pay, for short periods of time, with assurances of their own jobs waiting for them when they return to work.

That is not enough, however. The percentage of full-time women faculty at Concordia has apparently declined over the last ten years. We must emphasize the importance of women role models for our female students and the need to show male students that the University is not (or should not) be a male fief.

We need affirmative action policies not only in hiring but also in reducing personnel. These are but two items that spring to mind.

3. Status of the Colleges

The revised organization chart, as presented on page 10 of the Fahey Report

does not mention the Colleges. Nowhere does it mention where the Provost and the Colleges, now in Division IV of Arts and Science, will fit into the new scheme of things.

Are we to assume that we have been so easily erased from the slate with a sweep of the brush, or in this case, report? Or are we to assume that all of the Colleges will report to the Dean, Arts and Science, thus removing Division IV and the somewhat special/different status that the colleges are presently afforded.

It would seem to us that it would be difficult for the Colleges to compete for funding, for faculty and for staff with the larger, more traditional and clearly more powerful departments in Arts and Science. The omission may have been unintentional; however some clarification would be useful.

4. Core Courses

As departments are asked to identify the core of their teaching and research interests, each department being asked to identify one or possibly two areas of specialization, where will this leave the women's studies courses, now offered by various departments? At present some of the largest departments such as History, Psychology, Sociology, offer women's studies courses as part of their offerings.

It is unrealistic to believe that any of these departments will identify the women's studies courses so offered as the "core" of the departmental interest/expertise. At present the only courses under the direct jurisdiction of the Simone de Beauvoir Institute are the interdisciplinary course in women's studies and the Institute seminars; the remainder of the courses in the Women's Studies Programme are departmental offerings. We wonder just where the "core" analysis will leave the women's studies courses.

At a time when universities and colleges in other countries (e.g. U.S.A., India) are making Women's Studies courses compulsory components of all undergraduate degrees, it would appear, that Concordia runs the risk of taking another step backwards and endangering the very existence of our programme.

The Simone de Beauvoir Institute.

Poet Lionel Kearns to read

Tonight at 8:30 in Room 1070 of the Hall building, Poet Lionel Kearns will read from his works. Kearns is this year's writer-in-residence. He has worked in various media, particularly sound.

His books include *Pointing* (1967), *By the light of the Silvery McLune: Media Parables; poems, signs, gestures and other assaults on the interface* (1969); *Two Poems for a Manitoulin Island Canada Day* (1976) and *Practicing Up to be Human* (1978).

HEBDO-SCIENCE continued from page 1.

the following days at: Mon. 2:30 a.m.; 6:30 a.m.; 2:00 p.m. and 7:30 p.m.; Tues. 3:30 a.m.; 7:30 a.m. and 12:30 a.m.; Wed. 4:30 a.m.; 9:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m.; Thurs. 5:30 a.m.; 5:30 p.m. and 11:30 p.m.; Fri. 6:00 a.m.; Sat. 3:00 a.m.; 7:00 a.m.; 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m. and 9:30 p.m.; Sun. 3:30 a.m.; 7:30 a.m.; 10:30 a.m.; 3:30 p.m. and 8:30 p.m. CK



Norman Cohn

Photo by Winston Cross, AV

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Chinatown's story: the widows remain

A couple of years ago Kwok Chan tuned his Cantonese ears as best he could and plunged into a hundred conversations with the Taoshanese-speaking citizens of Montreal's Chinatown. The applied social science professor wanted to piece together the community's history. On the surface, it amounted to little more than tawdry stories of opium dens and prostitution rings spliced together with horrific accounts of slavish working conditions in hand laundries and steamy restaurant kitchens.

Chan's interviews rumbled along in the two Chinese dialects, questions marshalled in the researcher's native Cantonese, answers delivered in sparing, but understandable, portions of Taoshanese. The results are just now coming together, and as one might expect of a Chinese community, Chinatown's story is as fascinating as a student of history could hope for.

The energetic Chan can be forgiven for rushing into the project. His findings indicate that Chinatown 20 years ago had a population of over 5,000 and today it is down to 500. Outsiders' dreams of redevelopment succeeded in levelling sizeable tracts of housing but economic realities served up only parking lots the morning after. The federal government's Place Guy Favreau and Montreal's new Palais des Congrès are just now starting to fill the space cleared years ago.

The damage is done and the community is dispersed except for the 500 or so who remain. But they're far from the usual hangers-on. "The data we collected," Chan explains, "indicates that more than 60 percent is composed of widows between 60 and 75, the majority of whom were born and married in China and followed their husbands to Montreal years later." He calls the group "a community of invisible and forgotten widows" and it's a topic he returns to again and again, sometimes apologizing for his fixation.

First, some background. Chinese immigration here followed the North American pattern. Drawn by what Chan calls the vision of the golden mountain, they came by the tens of thousands with the object of making lots of money — hard earned though it might be — and returning to China. The picture of North American abundance was made



There were only 13 families in Montreal's total Chinese population of 4000. Years passed without women in this self-contained male society.

all the larger by economic deprivation at home where famine came and went, the conditions exacerbated by exploitive landlord-tenant farmer relationships. Jumping several rungs up the social ladder was also an enticement for tenant farmers who would otherwise remain locked for life at the bottom of China's rigid class structure.

And so they came, especially during a 30-year stretch that Chan pins down between 1885 and 1915, tantalized by the prospect of employment and the odd success story told by Chinese traders. There was work in railway construction but the immigrants discovered that other work available was open to Caucasians only. Immigration too became discriminatory with the introduction of a 50 dollar head tax levied against Chinese and Japanese newcomers. When that sum didn't bring an immigration slowdown, authorities bumped it up successively to \$500.

Very quickly, the Chinese found themselves over here with no jobs and huge bills to pay. Only a tiny number brought their families with them — those who could raise passage money for wife and children. But the head tax killed most prospects of family life continuing over here. In the early part of this century, Chan says, there were only 13 families in Montreal's total Chinese population of 4,000.

With no prospect of employment, the Chinese set up their own businesses requiring virtually no overhead. Hand laundries could be run in a room which also provided basic accommodation. A few successful operations generated enough money for their proprietors to invest in restaurants and gradually an employment network was established. At one point, Chan says, there were 700 hand laundries in Montreal — not because of a mysterious expertise peculiar to the Chinese but because running a laundry was the only possibility a closed society had to offer.

One lucky thing the immigrants brought with them was a rich culinary tradition. Though they didn't know it, they had landed up on a continent where English tradition had succeeded in prevailing over the French, one of history's more peculiar and devastating mix-ups. The restaurant trade eventually boomed.

But years passed without women in this self-contained male society, with little prospect of family reunification. "That created a colony of bachelors," Chan says. "You can imagine the type of Chinese man we're describing: With no interaction between the Chinese and the Caucasians, there was loneliness, sexual deprivation and a tendency to congregate and recreate among themselves.

"So this was the time when all the stories about the so-called 'Chinaman' came about — being involved in prostitution, using opium and heroin, and gambling — and to an extent they were true.

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But participation in illicit activities has to be seen in the context of overall immigration to North America and the discriminatory immigration policy that prevailed at the time."

With the cards stacked against them, most immigrants lost the incentive to save or invest. The vision of the golden mountain became blurred beyond recognition and family reunification a very distant prospect. Many restaurants were virtually set up to provide opportunities for fellow villagers who had arrived destitute from China, the owners showing a natural instinct to look after their neighbours back home.

"In those days, if you ran into a Chinese, you knew that he worked either in a laundry or a restaurant, possibly in a wealthy home." And, of course, in 99 cases out of 100, the individual was male. "I'd say out of a community of four to five thousand, there were only 30 or 40 women. And it was unthinkable to consider inter-racial courtship or marriage."

There was the rare exception. Community leader Jack Wong married a French Canadian, but despite being a prominent member of his own community, he was the only Chinese to turn up at the wedding. "I pressed him on this point," Chan says recalling the interview with Mr. Wong, "and he told me that a Chinese marrying outside his community was a manifestation of disloyalty, that you're almost betraying the community by having anything to do with people from outside it."

What happened to the Chinese community over the years? "Some went back to China, perhaps as many as half, and stayed there. Others, some successful ones, went back and were fortunate enough to bring their wives back to Canada with them. But now we're talking about 30 or 40 years later."

This leads Chan to his incredible findings, his fixation. "The typical story is a young male marrying a young Chinese female, both of them around 17, 18 or 19. They have two children and then the man leaves China, gets a job running a laundry or

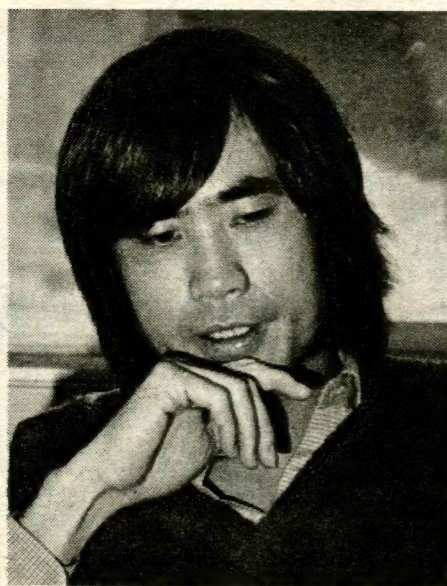
something similar and spends years working long hours." Chan says a typical work day stretched to 18 hours with no break except for Christmas Eve and the Chinese New Year. Some two- or three-man operations ran on shifts keeping the laundry going 24 hours a day.

With no hope of seeing their families again, many spent their money, or much of it, gambling or in other forms of recreation. The money sent home to China, Chan says, was negligible in most cases. As their health wore down, and they realized they couldn't keep up the pace after 30 years of menial work — or they knew death was growing near — a certain back-to-the-roots nostalgia came into play. Some got together what money they could and returned to China. Others sent passage money home so their wives could come to Canada. "But you're talking about this woman seeing this man for the second time 30 or 40 years later. The man by now is 60 or so, weak, perhaps dying from some terminal disease."

The woman, accompanied by her children in some cases, would come in the role of a nurse in effect. "And since there was no money, she would go out to work — as a dishwasher or something else. By this time the restaurant business had already taken off. Again — but this time for the wife — seven days a week, no vacation. "The man dies and she remains."

The ranks of Chinese widows swells daily. "This man," says Chan, pointing to one photograph in his collection, "this man may die any day. One dies nearly every day." But the picture gets worse. The traditional Chinese family, where generations remain tied to the same family unit, is by now a thing of the past. "The children get married and move away — they don't want to live with the mother. So with no English or French, and no money, she lives alone for 20 or 30 years in a rooming house above a shop in Chinatown."

So she now has a long and lonely sentence ahead of her in a mental closet. She can't speak to people outside the Chinese community. "And she doesn't



Kwok Chan: Reporting the full story.

identify with anything within the community now that she's getting old. In a sense she doesn't belong to either community."

Events conspire to make her world more remote. Urban encroachment has dispersed the community which she couldn't afford to leave if she wanted to. Her world is an unintelligible jumble of construction noises and the street clatter of voices she doesn't understand or won't.

"She's curious — she wants to know what's going on — but she has no influence on what's going on. She's the recipient of these massive technological and social changes and she would like to have input but her input has never been solicited." The woman is half there and half not there. "She wants to understand but she doesn't want to understand," Chan says. The widows withdraw to their own old country values, he says, to cope with the assaults on their minds.

Chinatown has come full circle. What began as a community of bachelors is now a community of mostly widows — 300 by Chan's estimate. Nature has played an enormous demographic trick on the population that hangs on.

— JOEL MCCORMICK

Why we must live with monopolies

It's the fashion to take stock of one's dreary lifestyle and dream up new challenges. Maybe take that small inheritance from a kindly uncle and launch a steel company. Or fight ennui by producing a new laundry detergent, or starting a new brewery in some out-of-the-way thirsty town.

Trouble is, some businesses are hard to crack, a lot tougher than starting a lemonade stand. Economics professor Danny Shapiro has spent the past year looking for explanations in a research project soberly called "The Determinants of Entry and Exit in Canadian Manufacturing Industries".

He has been looking at the barriers businesses face in breaking into an industry and how these barriers restrict competition. A crucial element of competition, so the reasoning goes, is the freedom of new firms to enter an industry. But Shapiro's logic goes farther and he thinks his research might possibly help Ottawa to look upon monopolized or concentrated industries with a new approach.

Some industries, he argues, may have to be made up of a few big firms because of the small size of Canada's market. We should be resigned to monopoly and control behaviour by government regulation — the case with Bell Canada which must seek approval for rate hikes.

(Shapiro stresses that his musings are purely academic, and quite removed from official policy formulation, even though his research associate, R.S. Khemani, works for the Bureau of Competition Policy. Khemani also sits in on current attempts to revise federal policy on competition as chief of special studies and contract research for the bureau, part of the Department of Consumer and corporate affairs.)

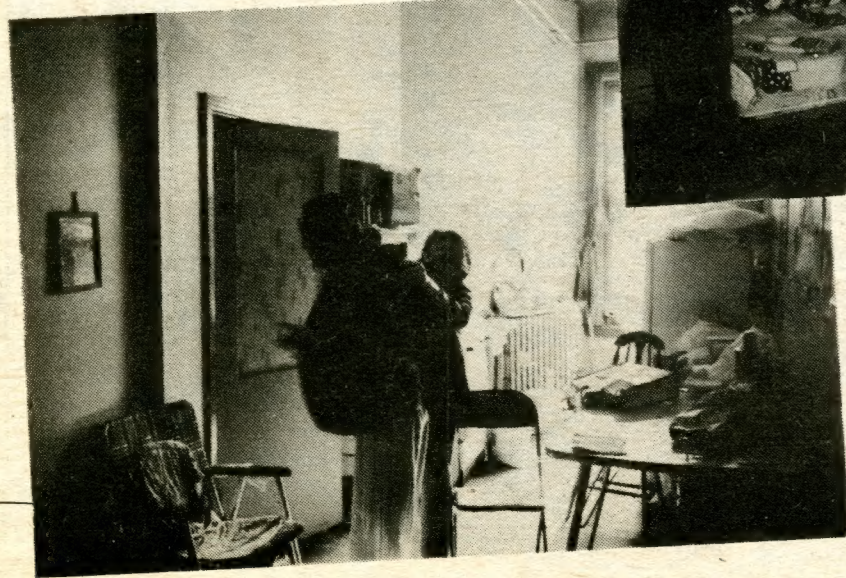
Consumer and Corporate Affairs provided Shapiro with a \$5,000 grant to launch his current study. They wanted, in his words, "to get a handle on non-competitive behaviour."

The project called for gathering numbers on 150 Canadian manufacturing industries over the 1972-76 period, including the number of firms that came and went in each industry. Presumed barriers are "posed" to the statistical model, and the computer together with the science of statistics answer back whether it's an actual barrier, empirically deduced.

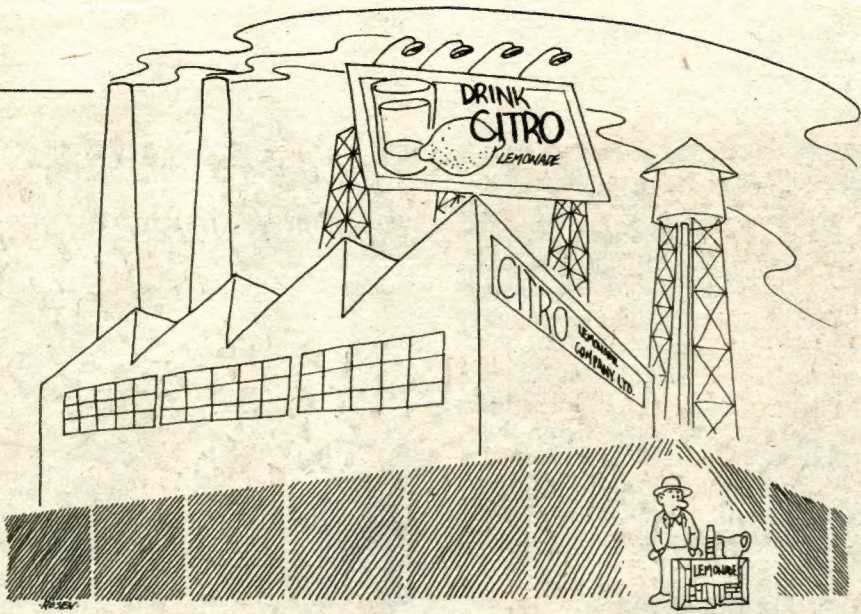
Shapiro already has a few things to report: It's hard to break in and keep going in an industry where heavy advertising and lots of products from a few firms are the name of the game. Like toothpaste. The same holds for industries where the most efficient plant size is big and capital costs to get going are high. Like steel, but unlike a lemonade stand.

That much came from a preliminary report produced last spring. To Shapiro, the achievement there was to show that statistics could demonstrate a link between barriers to entry and the actual number of firms coming and going. It confirmed — with more complete data — a classic 1974 Canadian study by Dale Orr called "The Determinants of Entry: A Study of Canadian Manufacturing Industries". But Shapiro goes beyond Orr to develop his vision of concentrated, but carefully controlled, industries.

The additional step is made possible by supposing there are two very different kinds of barriers. The reasoning goes like this: Some barriers he loosely calls "good" if, like optimal plant size, they seem to be technological barriers that must be accepted given a small Canadian market. Others he calls "bad" if, like advertising and pro-



Our thanks to Marik Boudreau, Gilbert Duclos, Suzanne Girard and Philippe Lim for the photos illustrating this article. These and others taken for the Chinatown project will be exhibited soon at Complexe Desjardins. Details will be published when available.



duct proliferation, they reflect a firm's conscious tendency to hammer existing competitors and scare new ones from coming along.

"We're going to try to break out those industries in which the technological factor is dominant and those in which what I call behavior dominates," Shapiro says.

Associate Khemani, while a personal friend, has not let him in on what kind of re-write the country's competition law is getting. But that said, Shapiro speculates that there will be a "case by case approach" in future competition law. "Rather than saying that all monopoly is good or bad, we'll look at the merits of each case."

If an industry's barriers are largely technological, then maybe its member firms have to be big and few in number. "You may want to restrain firms that have monopoly power. But you may not want to restrict their growth," Shapiro said.

On the other hand, industries that are concentrated for no apparent technological reason would continue to be targets for anti-combines laws governing how big they can grow.

A few chores remain before the project is complete, not the least of which is determining which barriers are really behavioral and which technological. Plant size seems clearly technological, and advertising and product differentiation behavioral.

But research and development costs seem to straddle the dichotomy. If research spending is technological, the development side may just be a disguised measure of how much a firm engages in over-proliferating the products it sells.

And some barriers are still vaguely-defined. Shapiro is trying to sort out how diversification in an industry could be fed to the computer as a barrier to entry. A two-industry company could pull resources out of industry A to fight its competition in industry B.

Then there will be arguments that while something like advertising may be a "bad" barrier to entry, it might have other justifications. Take the brewing industry. There's no trick to brewing beer and a brewery doesn't have to be big. So why do Molson, Labatt and Carling-O'Keefe dominate the Canadian market? Could be their advertising, says Shapiro. More exactly, the cheaper cost of national as against regional advertising.

But before wading in to bust up the industry, consider the case for advertising. "A lot of people

argue that advertising, even if it is a barrier to entry, is good on two grounds. One, it's essentially informative. Two, there are cost savings in national advertising," Shapiro says.

"It's a question of sorting out the costs and benefits of a particular non-competitive action." And that, he added, could be a problem for some other study, some other time.

— PETER LENEY

Decision-making with a computer helping

Last November Concordia's department of education received \$270,000 as the first instalment on a three year contract with the U.S. Army Research Institute for Behavioural Science. The project, entitled "Research on Decision Taking — Knowledge Representation and the Transfer of Existing Systems", is an extension of the work of British cybernetician Gordon Pask, recently named research professor in Ed. Tech. Along with Ed. Tech. professor David Mitchell, and American research assistant Paul Pangaro, Pask will attempt to generate a computer based system which will act as a prosthetic aid to decision makers.

Gordon Pask is an anachronism, falling somewhere between Aristotle and obe ben kanobe. His greying hair all askew, his passion for poetry and falling in love, his precise, technical speech and his vision of computerizing the process of thinking all combine to produce a figure as eclectic and eccentric as the many hats he wears.

Borrowing from the old philosophers and conceptualizing new directions for computer technology, he is largely responsible for developing "conversation theory", a system which will eventually allow us to talk to computers.

As he digs into his weathered pipe bowl with mysterious implements which might have been borrowed from a Masai tribesman, he acknowledges the excessive demands made on our beleaguered human capabilities by the variety of choices which face us daily. And his colleagues want to make it easier on us, by creating a prosthetic device to help us more clearly define our intentions and ultimately focus our innate common sense.

Right now, the project at Concordia focusses on generating a computer program to represent conversation theory in decision making as it applies to education and government. Pask says computer-based conversation theory can be used in any

continued ►

Graeme Decarie



OUR HISTORY DEPARTMENT, like most university departments, does a good deal of boasting. Well, no one else will say nice things about us, so someone has to do the job. One of our favourite boasts is that History is the best possible training not just for teachers and for yet more historians but for a wide range of careers and professions. There is no better grounding, so the story goes, in the skills of research, analysis, communication and, well, in all-round decision making. A person trained in History can take on almost anything and do it well.

It's just possible that the boasting is right on. Whenever I meet former students, I'm astonished at the range of their working lives. Many are teachers, of course, that seems a logical result of history training. But there are lawyers, too, and journalists and business people. One has recently taken up a posting in the department of external affairs; another is on the staff of a federal cabinet minister. One is a senior executive of an insurance company, one a magazine editor, and one I see daily analyzing the news on television. All studied History, and all have Bachelor's degrees. And that's the trouble.

How can I put this? What it is, you see, is that the faculty in the history department show little of that marvelous flexibility and decision-making capacity demonstrated by our students. Department meetings are ponderous, irrelevant, and boring with nothing ever decided — a condition to which I must confess being a major contributor. Let it all hang out. I — they — all of us couldn't possibly make an honest living at anything but what we do. In fact, we're probably too limited to make a dishonest living, either.

Don't mistake me; as History departments go, Concordia's is as good as you'll find anywhere. But why aren't we as versatile as our students? Why can they do so many things that we can't? After all, we have the same training they do, and more. We have much more. Maybe that's the problem. All right, now that I've gone this far, let me tell you a story that may illustrate the problem.

It was a typical Saturday night. I was doing my laundry in the basement of my apartment building. That's sort of a fun time, Saturday night, placing small bets on the length of the spin cycle, and, you know, laughing it up around the dryer. At the end, (I might as well admit it), I was a little light-headed from the fumes of detergent and fabric softener, so I may have been just a trifle under the waves as they say when I bade good night to the locals and headed out into the hall. I punched the elevator button, and leaned against the wall to wait. There was a whoosh, the elevator door opened, and I swept my hand down to pick up the laundry. A loud bell rang on every floor of the building. And it rang; and it rang; and it rang.

Look, it's no big deal. A fellow has a night out. Everybody's having a good time. It was an accident. I didn't mean to hit the fire alarm.

The elevator rose to the main floor, and I stepped out. The bells were, if anything, louder here, and the pandemonium was frightening. Terrified residents milled in the lobby. Mothers clutching babes to their breasts poured out of hallways to join them. Still more (mothers, babes, and so on) were tumbling down a dozen flights of stairs. Two police cars had pulled up to the front door, and I could hear the sirens of fire engines. This, I thought, is a case for Superhistorian.

The first historical model that sprang to mind was George Washington who frankly admitted to chopping down the cherry tree. But then, looking over that screaming crowd and watching the grim policemen come through the door, I thought of Napoleon on his retreat from Moscow with Cossacks and flashing sabers around him. Well, there was Admiral Nelson, his uniform ablaze with medals as he strode the quarterdeck of H.M.S. Victory and smashed the French line at Trafalgar. But he got shot.

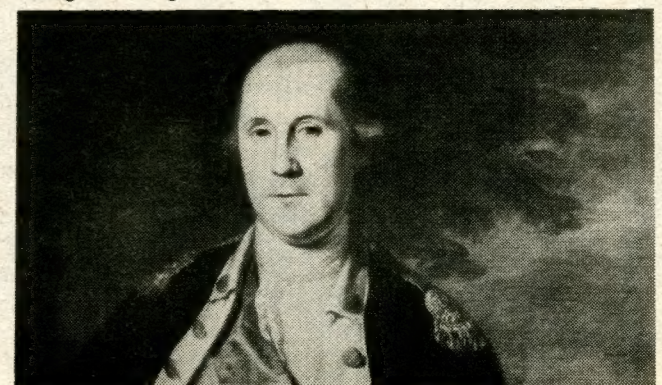
What of Louis Riel, then? Armed with justice and truth, and confident that the heavens were with him, he stood against the armies of Canada, proud and defiant. But he was hanged. It was no good, you see, There were too many possibilities, and I knew too many of them. I couldn't make a decision.

Dazed, barely conscious of what I was doing, I stepped back into the elevator and pushed the button for the eleventh floor. The clanging dimmed and roared as each floor passed, rising to a deafening clamour when the doors opened on the eleventh. I slipped along the hall (past mothers, babes, and so on), quietly opened my door, closed it silently behind me, and turned out the lights.

For a long time, I sat there in darkness, listening for the last police car and last fire truck to go, and for the last door to close behind the last mother and her babe. Then I took out my three university diplomas — my B.A., my M.A., and my Ph.D. — and sat down under my smallest light to study them.

I should have stopped at the B.A.

George Washington: Not the right model.



Danny Shapiro: There's good competition and there's bad competition.



► continued

number of applications ranging from working out a creative strategy to unravelling instructions on a do-it-yourself kit. Even plotting trade routes in outer space.

"It's an area of growth which is largely unexplored," says Pask. "The possible philosophical developments are varied as are the possible implementations of computer applications."

Says David Mitchell, "It could represent a new approach to individual education where the individual's background and idiosyncratic approach can be imposed upon the subject matter. In the present classroom setting, 100 people have to suppress their variety because the person at the front of the room is the one who has organized the topic."

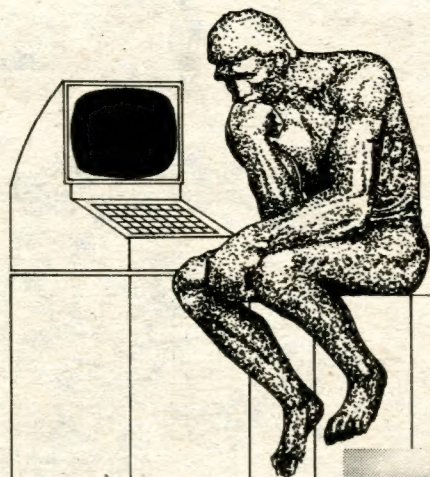
Though the possibility of increased individual expression through the vehicle of a computer seems at first to be a contradiction in terms, Pask maintains that's because what we now refer to as a computer is unnecessarily limited. "I want to change the mathematical and technical structure of what is now an elaborate calculating machine to make it possible to accommodate such important issues as consciousness and emotion."

To accomplish this the research team will have to do two things: first, generate a computer program which represents conversation theory or "knowables" and secondly, develop an entirely new architecture for the hardware necessary to accommodate it. What Pask envisions is a "population" of small (micro) "computing machines" which will talk to each other in a specially developed language known as LsupP — an algebraic representation of conversation theory so primitive it deals only in terms of coherence and distinction.

The process of decision making with an LsupP programmed "computing machine" would go something like this. A user would first type in a goal or statement; for instance, "I want to travel to Mexico." The machine would then begin throwing back questions asking for definition and clarification of each individual word in the phrase. Choosing the word "travel", the machine would ask the user to list its possible meanings. The user might reply: drive, fly, walk, hitchhike and so on. This question and answer process would continue until all the alternatives the user is aware of have been listed. The theory is that once the user has pinpointed the meaning of the initial statement, a decision will become self-evident.

Says Pask, "The only rules (imposed by the system) are those of coherence, distinction and grammar. The consequence is that you've got a coherent statement without losing the distinction of the bits out of which you've made it. It has nothing to do with true and false. There is no measuring. You can't measure poetry."

The strength of the system and the way it differs from previous research on decision making is that it doesn't overgeneralize nor impose formal restrictions on the user. Instead, it allows for the



Jean Claude Basire

"played the standard psychological paradigm to its maximum, taking it further than most others." Eventually realizing the inherent restrictions (a word along with "limitations" and "contrivances" Pask profoundly dislikes) of an experimental format which deals with predetermined possibilities, Pask broke with the behaviourist school.

"I am very worried about the state of present day psychology in the U.S. and the U.K. The basic psychological paradigm copied in a sense that of Newtonian physics. He or she will sort cards instead of dancing on the table. Any results are forced because creativity and spontaneity are lost in the instructions formed by the experimenter



user to express, in Pask's words, "opened personhood".

Though Mitchell describes the results of most research on decision-making as "ranging somewhere between lacking and useless," Pask concedes that it can be useful only when applied to contrived situations where a chance or stray element operating — such as luck in a game of cards or someone standing over you with a gun (at which point choices are naturally limited).

This complaint about the superficial limitations of research situations stems directly from Pask's own experience as a behaviorist researcher during the '50s and '60s in England. During that time, he

which are supposed to be obeyed. The subject is inherently restricted." Pask applies the same comment to experimental results in all the humanities and "probably all living systems in general including biology and molecular biology."

Perhaps as a backlash to his former work, Pask is now, and for the 20 years he has been developing conversation theory, intensely respectful of human impulse, creativity, emotion, disobedience and the like. Openended personhood. Conversation theory aims to unlock what information is inside our heads and like a surrogate consultant put it on display for consideration.

"The machine will help you clarify your own values," says Mitchell. And Pask adds, "But it won't tell you what to do."

Pask is equally openended when it comes to defining what a decision is, except to say it is not a matter of chance or inevitability. "I refuse to see the difference between deciding, learning, thinking, perception, motivation and so on. Certainly, they all go on in any human act." Adds Mitchell, "In a sense, we're dealing with 'being'."

Pask's metaphor of the Alaskan King Crab perhaps illustrates his point. The legs of the crab can apparently be cut off and grafted back on painlessly. When the crab is left with only one leg it goes to sleep, lacking the tactile stimulation of its environment. When the legs are grafted back in place, the animal reawakens. In a similar way, Pask's LsupP programmed computing machine works with the user to stimulate dormant information necessary to arrive at a decision.

— JUDEE GANTEN

The case for sensible television programming

Nikos Mettalinis tells the story of the chocolate bar and the zoom lens. At the University of Utah, researchers found that a camera that suddenly zooms in for a giant close-up of a chocolate bar can really shake a kid up as he watches the drama unfold on his television set. Communications studies professor Mettalinis, who followed the tests in Utah first hand, describes the psychological impact this way: "It was the same as being punched in your stomach," he says, thrusting a mock punch in my direction.

Mettalinis spends his time bringing the rules of psychology into the television studio. He studies vectors and gestalt theories and talks of the attraction of the mass and the field forces theory. ("Don't fall asleep," warns the intruding Dennis Murphy, a fellow communications studies prof, "it's not that bad.")

It isn't, but it can be confusing; and out of the jumble of television theory and perceptual psychology, Mettalinis took to studying how certain psychological precepts applied to the television screen. "From all these, I took the (idea of) asymmetry and I developed the idea. That since the visual field is divided into two parts, then there are certain things that are applicable to the left side of the screen and certain things applicable to the right.

"So I asked myself, in terms of television composition, what would be the best place for us to place figures, or people, and what would be the best place for placing pictures?" The model he worked on was the conventional set for a news telecast; in other words, would it make more sense for Knowlton Nash to be on the right of the photograph or graphic, or on the left of it, as he read the news?

"In perceptual psychology — which I took as a minor at the University of Utah — I discover the unique functions of the human brain," Mettalinis continues. "The left hemisphere, which controls the right visual field, as many know, is good for holistic mentations, and verbal and speech functions. And the right hemisphere — which controls the left visual field — is used for images and placement of objects in space.

"So I said if this is the case, then the left hand side of the television screen has to be for visuals, and the right side has to be used for verbal or language functions — the speaker, then, should be on the right side of the screen, with visuals on the left."

Mettalinis then ran tests on subjects manipulating situations to see how well information was received in terms of perception and retention. The test group also perceived news stories faster, Mettalinis says, when the news reader was placed on the right of the screen and the visual elements that ran with the stories were placed on the left.

With his asymmetry of the screen theory now more axiomatic than theoretical, Mettalinis set out to test other psychological rules as they might apply to the television screen. This time, he tested children.

Children, psychologists say, demonstrate a hierarchical preference for shapes, starting first with the square, then the circle, then the triangle, then the parallelogram, and then the cone and then, to more complex shapes. Again, Mettalinis set out to see if the hierarchy continued on the screen. "So I said that if when we do a children's program, we place the visual elements with this

Gordon Pask, left, and David Mitchell: Ushering in a new era.



hierarchy, within the visual field, we do justice to the children rather than throw any kind of picture out there that very often confuses them.

"I found out that not only do children prefer certain shapes on the left side of the screen, as opposed to certain shapes on the right, but they also maintain the same hierarchy of preference."

Mettalinos originally wanted to see how preference for colour worked in the mix of variables but couldn't settle the question. "The issue is extremely difficult and confused."

His test group involved kids aged nine to 11, but Mettalinis thinks the results should be enough for programmers to shake off long-held assumptions about children generally. "We tend to feel that children are so smart that we can throw anything at them and expect them to absorb it — which they really do, or at least they perceive it."

"But they don't retain the information, nor do they make much use of it, in terms of learning, for example, a procedure. They learn it but it isn't retained in their long term memory." The information can't be recalled easily either, Mettalinis contends.

So what's the message for tv producers, especially educational tv producers? "Well, the producers of *Sesame Street*, for instance, should know that when they're building up certain visuals — letters, or numerals for the kids, say — they should know where to place them, and what kinds of shapes to show them without overstuffing them with information."

Children, says the communications studies professor, only survive cartoons. "Undoubtedly. But, should they [the animators] have known that certain things are perceived better and easier, and therefore retained more if they were placed on one side of the television screen or the other, it would be easier for children to comprehend, and have things forever in their learning behaviour."

Anyone watching television for the last year or two, and longer in some cases, will know how much the medium has changed graphically. Boxes, carrying multiple images, whirl out of nowhere; moving images appear on shuffled boards, like an index file; and titles and other graphics have taken to somersaulting and pirouetting toward the tv viewer. The explosion of activity that occurs during a sports reprise can almost be mentally taxing. Digital television is now well established, but professor Mettalinis isn't convinced that programmers know how to handle the space-age hardware and software.

Nikos Mettalinis: *Taking the stuffing out of programs.*



Jean Claude Basire

"Yes," Mettalinis agrees, "it's a fantastic change, especially for children, in terms of visual images. By the time children are capable of understanding changes of size, depth, distance and other things, they have to be beyond the age of seven. Up to that age, these things are just gimmicks for which they have no comprehension, or retention."

The tendency to be so graphically busy on the screen on the part of program producers, or cartoon animators, pays no dividends so far as young audiences are concerned. "Even though the subject matter might be small, the visual complexity — the business of over-stuffed and complicated pictures — makes the whole idea too difficult to understand."

Mettalinis makes the point, indicating the poster of ubiquitous Snoopy on his office wall. "As soon as you add two or three more images to that cartoon, it becomes too difficult for the young child to understand. Not only children..."

The subject of the "illiterate viewer" is broached. "We need to educate people for the new computerized television production in order to understand it. To throw digital television at children — to bring them into space, and from here to nowhere in the twinkling of an eye — creates problems. We have to be very careful when we play around with visuals — which may please the eye or the ear of the sophisticated decoder of the television medium, but it might be detrimental to people who don't comprehend it."

"Children are exposed to some gimmicks adult play with that can be destructive and detrimental to their development forever." The example Mettalinis uses to illustrate his point concerns the zoom lens, and how its use can affect pre-school children. The experiment was conducted by his University of Utah associate O.O. Tiemans who worked closely with Mettalinis on the question of the asymmetry of the television screen. As mentioned at the beginning, the impact of the visual change was the equivalent of being punched. "A child has no idea how space can 'smash down' to nothing", Mettalinis says. "What do you think that kind of 'punch' does to a child?"

If Mettalinis' contentions become generally accepted, the networks that provide free-time commercial spots on child abuse could conceivably, one supposes, be brought up on charges themselves.

— JOEL MCCORMICK

Follow-up

BY MINKO SOTIRON

Progress reports on projects previously reported on

Study on stress focusses on executives

AS PART OF A six-year old inquiry into the relationship between physiological and psychological health, Psychology professor Peter Seraganian has shown that physically fit people respond better to emotional stress than do those who are not.

His latest experiments, Seraganian says, demonstrate that there is a definite bio-chemical difference between people who are physically "trained" — those who exercise aerobically (intense activity like jogging which maintains a high heart beat) for 30-45 minutes a day, four to five days a week — and physically unfit people.

Physically fit people respond quicker to emotional stress, and the bio-chemical response induced by stress dissipates faster in their bodies, Seraganian has found.

In the past, Seraganian tested students and alcoholics. Now his study (in collaboration with researchers at McGill University and l'Université de Montréal) has widened to include a number of Bell Canada executives. He is looking at "Type A" executives who Seraganian defines as being "impatient, ambitious, time-urgent, competitive and aggressive."

"This group of managers is under scrutiny because it's been found that they're three times as susceptible to heart attacks as non- "Type A" managers." The experiment splits the managers into three "interventionist" programs; one group will undergo regular jogging; another will do exercise emphasizing strength, mostly weight-lifting; and the third will undergo stress management counselling, focussing on their "A" behavior.

At periodic intervals, Seraganian and company will measure bio-physical reactions to stress to ascertain which program is most effective in dealing with stress.

Solar pump moves to 24 hour day

IT WAS IN THE DEPTHS of the "energy crisis" three years ago that Kal Krakow and Sui Lin of the Mechanical Engineering department won research grants totalling more than \$120,000 from the National Science and Engineering Research Council (NSERC) and the American Society of Heating, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Engineering to design a solar heat pump heating system.

Although the "crisis" has abated somewhat, Krakow and Lin are still at their research. They've also won a \$77,000 contract from the federal department of supply and services, and they are hoping to win another NSERC grant.

The principle behind the original design of their heat pump was to take advantage of Quebec's relatively cheap electrical energy. The system was to use solar collectors to gather heat from the sun and also harvest energy by absorbing the latent heat of fusion when ice changes to water and vice-versa.

Krakow and Lins say that the design of the heat pump has changed since the beginning of the project. "We're looking at multiple-source heat pumps now," Krakow says. "Besides the sun, our pump is designed to take energy also from the ambient air and stored water." Adds Lin, "This means our present system will work 24 hours a day, rather than the 12 hours that the old system could work."

The engineers report that their research is at the stage where they're "optimizing" the pump's design and making computer models for the system. They intend to put up re-designed solar collectors. Their made-to-order aluminum extrusions are also ready for installation. "We're hoping to continue to develop the system until it is a commercially viable, cost-effective system," says Krakow. Stay tuned.

Oil that just won't go away

TWO YEARS AGO, biologist Paul Widden won a \$6,170 Imperial Oil grant to "study the potential of Arctic soil fungi for crude oil degradation". He and a team of graduate researchers travelled to the Arctic several times to monitor reactions of fungi to a controlled oil spill.

Although he still doesn't have the answer, he discovered that it takes much longer for spilled oil to disappear in the Arctic environment than was generally assumed. Crude oil evaporates after a time in more southerly climes, but apparently doesn't in the Arctic.

Widden was also surprised that the fungal communities in the soil hadn't changed two years after contact with the oil. He had expected some would die, but that others would multiply upon contact. "There was no detectable change in the communities." He speculates that this is because the cold climate causes bio-chemical reactions to occur at a much slower rate than in warmer climates.

He also learned that although some vegetation died in the controlled oil spill, some was recovering. "I'd love to follow up on the vegetation, but I don't think I'll get the chance," he adds wistfully. "It costs a lot of money to conduct research in the north. With the oil business as it is, getting more money just doesn't look feasible."



Tracing Quebec's first entrepreneurs

Every so often, the *Gazette's* business pages can be counted on to deliver a feature on the "new breed" of francophone entrepreneurs. The story inevitably follows a visit to the École des Hautes Études Commerciales, where photos are snapped and students speak of their commitment to a business-like lifestyle.

But the stories always leave something out. Where, one wonders, is a passing mention of the "old breed"? Here the *Gazette* leaves its readers to their own imagination, to conjure up who knows what images of a church-going, spoon-playing people who wouldn't know an investment opportunity if it hit them on the tuque.

Ron Rudin, for one, would think that silly. An associate professor of history, Rudin has been poking into 19th and early 20th century Quebec looking for signs of entrepreneurial eagerness among francophones. And he's convinced the "new breed" was around a century ago, struggling more with the banking system than with the local curé.

Banks are the main subject of Rudin's research — specifically banks started up and run largely by francophones from 1835 to 1925. His interest in the matter dates back to his 1977 doctoral dissertation on Quebec economic development over that period and why the English dominated it.

"There's a whole school of thought that says it had something to do with basically conservative values of francophones," Rudin says. "That never made much sense to me — trying to explain a peo-

ple's position in the economy by somehow their not being able to think right."

So Rudin, with a \$14,000 grant from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council, has waded in to see if the French banks did any better or worse than the English ones. He says he finds a "business is business" mentality and a financial record among francophone banks that stacks up relatively well against the Anglos. What's more, the presence of the French banks implied demand for their services, indeed, that there was a "new breed" of francophone entrepreneur even then.

Rudin counts 10 banks run largely by francophones, starting with the establishment of the Banque du Peuple in 1835. His study closes in 1925, when mergers, failures and reorganizations left only the Banque Provinciale du Canada and the Banque Canadienne Nationale on the scene. The two finally merged in 1979 to form the present Banque Nationale.

People "on the outs" were behind the new banks, he says. They were merchants involved in dry goods, timber, Quebec grain and the Rolland family of pulp and paper fame. "You don't find people who were major movers at the CPR as you do in the Bank of Montreal." Francophones moved in because the big English banks were not doing the job serving smaller Quebec entrepreneurs.

"Francophones asking the federal government for a bank charter always said, 'We're banding together and seeking a charter because we're merchants and we see the need for our group of people to gain access to capital,'" Rudin says.

If the eagerness to start up a bank points to a demand for its services, Rudin suggests that francophone bank failures make the argument even stronger. "If anything, the banks that go under do so because they've been too generous in providing loans to other francophone entrepreneurs. It may have been bad business practice, but it's a sign others were trying to make it."

The number of French banks dwindled from 10

to two by 1925, but then of the 64 English banks launched, only nine existed by 1925.

Rudin's attention to business steers him away from the biggest controversy in 19th-century French banking — the Banque du Peuple's role as banker to the patriots in the 1937 rebellion. He thinks historians have been "side-tracked" by this, and the attention given it "always struck me as typical that no one ever took French entrepreneurs seriously."

Rudin has his favorite story of a French entrepreneur's frustrations with the world of banking. He followed the fruitless attempts of a St-Hyacinthe inventor and shoe manufacturer called Louis Côté who visited the English banks looking for about \$100,000 to expand his factory. "He gets nowhere. Then he goes to a French bank that gives him money but not nearly as much as he wanted. The problem is they simply don't have enough to lend," says Rudin.

"It seems to me that's a perfect example of francophone entrepreneurship existing but incapable of really flourishing because of certain market conditions as opposed to any kind of innate conservatism or inability to function in business."

Rudin admits that a "great gap" in his story is not knowing why Côté failed at the English banks. One problem is that banks back then preferred to finance commerce and trade rather than industry. Beyond that, was it racism or the old banking notion of not lending to people they didn't know? He suspects there was a "kind of reciprocal uneasiness" that left French entrepreneurs with French banks while the English gravitated to English banks.

To Rudin, this uneasiness helps explain a big feature of French banks — their smallness in the scheme of things. "Take the Hochelaga Bank. It was a perfectly safe place to save or invest your money. Yet it's still peanuts and never really breaks out of the mold it was created in."

"They still deal with a relatively restricted clientele today. Their bailiwick is still Quebec and by and large even though they try to establish branches outside Quebec, their important clients are still primarily francophone entrepreneurs who aren't going to bring them so much business that they're going to make incredible profits."

Rudin raises and dismisses the conclusion that the francophone banks were just not enterprising enough to grow. "My explanation would be that they did as much as they could with the clientele that was really available to them. It was unrealistic for them to try to expand outside a francophone market because they had great difficulties getting accepted in English communities."

French banks, right up to the present-day Banque Nationale, may have stayed small. But the fact that they grew as big as they did proves the "new breed" of entrepreneur has been around long before the *Gazette* discovered École des Hautes Études Commerciales.

— PETER LENNY

Investigators sketch schizophrenic profiles

One percent of Canadians — something like the size of Ottawa's population — faces mental breakdown. Psychologist Alex Schwartzman also says that half of the country's hospital beds are taken up by people with emotional disturbances, principally schizophrenia.

Researchers are still trying to find ways to cure schizophrenia and they continue to work at rooting out the causes. What Schwartzman and his Concordia colleagues want to do is identify all the early warning signs of the disorder by studying children. "We want to find the best predictors so that ultimately we can develop prevention programs," he says.

"The earlier we spot kids who show signs of potential schizophrenia, the earlier we can get into preventive interventions with the kids and their families to reduce the risk of their breaking down as adults."

With funds from Quebec's ministry of social affairs, Concordia researchers approached the Montreal Catholic School Commission in 1977 to study behavior patterns of selected groups in MCSC schools. (Schwartzman says francophones were chosen because there was less likelihood of losing track of them over the years.)

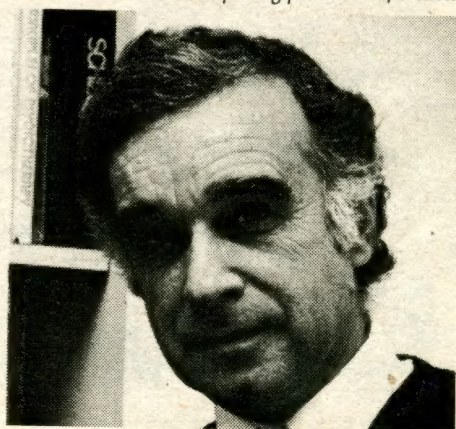
In grades one, four and seven, the psychologists conducted "peer assessment" surveys. Kids were given questionnaires and were asked to assess behavior of other kids, indicating the individuals who fit into the various behavior categories: who were the shy ones, who were the rude students, who were the bullies, the class clowns and so on — 35 items in all. The survey, what psychologists call "a peer nomination instrument", was a French translation of the Pupil Evaluation Inventory which is designed to measure aggression and withdrawal.

It involved 4,000 kids altogether. Teachers were also asked to evaluate the students, but because their observations were limited to the classroom, their views weren't given the weight of the kids' own peer evaluations.

"It's really like a poll — those kids who merge at the top for aggression, and those who merge at the top for withdrawal, as well as those who show a combination of both are the ones who interest us. We're particularly interested in the 250 identified as both aggressive and withdrawn."

"These are the ones who are the most disliked very often, who are unpredictable — they may lash out at one time, then stick to themselves at other times. They're the kids we think may be at risk for major psychiatric disorders." Schwartzman says studies indicate that kids who score high on aggression or both aggression-withdrawal are "at risk".

Alex Schwartzman: Spotting predictors of trouble



twenties — so they're entering the period of The kids surveyed are now in their teens. "The older ones are in their late teens, going into their twenties — so they're entering the period of greatest risk of psychiatric breakdown.

Investigators have been evaluating them in terms of their cognitive or intellectual skills, emotional status, family background, and their academic strength. "And we're finding that the ones in the aggressive-withdrawn group are pretty distinctive." Schwartzman says there are high numbers of grade repeaters, and students enrolled in special classes. They demonstrate what he calls "immature" performance in problem solving tasks. They're poor at trying to figure out social developments in cartoon sequence tests for example. "But the strongest finding is that the kids are immature in motor coordination. They aren't as developed at things like throwing and catching a ball, and just generally handling themselves."

The group exhibits more maladjustment, poorer academic and motor skills than the others, and many also, it turns out, have fathers in their third marriages. "They have more stress, or perceive more stress, in their families." As the research team gets to pinpoint particular features about individuals and their families — an element of research the psychologists are looking at now — they hope to sketch profiles of risk types.

"If we can show clear cut signals (of potential problems), I think granting agencies would be keen on supporting programs that zero in on these problems. The savings would be tremendous — savings in terms of medication, and saving the cost of maintaining people who are socially impaired.

How does Schwartzman define schizophrenic behaviour? "There are several things that are quite specific. One is a loss of contact with reality. Schizophrenics withdraw very severely or they see things other people don't believe they see. Thirdly, they're in great emotional pain, certainly in the early phase, and they're terrified at the experiences they're having.

"Schizophrenia involves major impairment in a person's thinking and emotional make-up and what's worrisome is that not as many people as we would like recover. We can say that one third have an episode of what's diagnosed as schizophrenia and recover completely, functioning as they did before." A psychotic episode can run from one to six months, Schwartzman says, and tranquillizers can usually control it. Today, victims can be hospitalized for short stints; before tranquillizers were used, victims were institutionalized for years, he says.

One third of schizophrenics don't recover fully and one third face a difficult time for the rest of

their lives. "They're never the same as they were before the breakdown. They may be impaired in their work, failing to achieve what they hoped to. Socially, they're impaired — males particularly don't marry. It's a very disabling thing."

Investigators want to find out, not only what leads up to breakdown, but what prevents breakdown. "We want to know what it is that prevents kids we think are at risk from having a breakdown." Why, when all the predictors indicated trouble ahead, it doesn't occur. "This way, we can identify the good things that might be used in preventive programs," Schwartzman says. "We're interested in invulnerability as well as vulnerability."

"Of the 250, we don't know how many will actually break down. But we think we'll end up with 10 to 15 percent." The figure approximates that of other longitudinal studies that looked at prospects for the offspring of schizophrenics. The Concordia investigators are studying the general population rather than restricting themselves to the narrower focus of other studies, and for good reason: Surveys show that only one in 10 schizophrenics is related to other schizophrenics.

Research in this area is more than a clinical exercise. And people who show potential for emotional disturbance are more than a statistic to be plotted on a graph. "When kids show they're in serious difficulty, and the parents indicate they want help, we serve as a referral agency and recommend the appropriate clinical setting," Schwartzman says. But sounding alarms is difficult, because as Schwartzman acknowledges, the researchers are only working on a hunch. "It's not like a blood test where the results are clear.

"Even though we wonder about some of the kids sometimes, it's only a hypothesis, and you can't go around telling people we think this..."

Schwartzman, as principal investigator, heads a research team of 10, some of them graduate students. His two co-investigators are Human Development Centre director Lisa Serbin and psychologist Jane Ledingham, now at the University of Ottawa. Research Associate Debbie Moscovitz is coordinator of the project.

The first five years of the program were supported by Social Affairs funds totalling \$180,000 and for the next 18 months, Health and Welfare Canada will fund it with a \$260,000 grant, promised again for another 16-month period when the current term runs out. Part of the money goes to paying the kids and their families for participating in the survey.

"It sounds like a lot of money, but it's not a lot for a project of this size."

—JOEL MCCORMICK

In Print

BY MINKO SOTIRON

News about publishing and the published.

Geographers write volumes on cities

GEOGRAPHY PROFESSORS have been busy writing books. David Frost edited *Montreal: Geographical Essays*, published by the Geography department, and Max Barlow wrote *Spatial Dimensions of Urban Government* published by Research Studies Press. And soon to be released is a book on Malaysia written by Robert Aiken and other collaborators. Look for more on Aiken's book in the next supplement.

All the members of the Geography department contributed articles to *Montreal: Geographical Essays*. The book was occasioned by the 1981 Annual Meeting of the New England-St. Lawrence Valley Geographical Society held at Concordia.

The book's aim, Frost notes in the introduction, is to present a variety of the city's geographical facets of which little has been written. The first essay by Michael Marsden sets the stage for the rest of the essays by stressing Montreal's difference from its physical surroundings. Donald Fraser follows with a description of the green spaces on Montreal island while Brian Slack and David Frost consider the port and the railroads — once of great importance to a growing city but until recently, allowed to decay.

Harry Clinch provides some of the earliest maps of the area. Pauline Frost discusses "Old Montreal", while David Hanna and Frank Remiggi examine the 19th century westward growth of the city. Other contributors look at the evolution of rue St. Denis, transformation of the downtown by commercial complexes as well as metropolitan government and the city's international connections.

Max Barlow's *Spatial Dimension of Urban Geography* focusses on the physical organization of government in large cities, particularly on the fragmentation of government and the problems this creates.

The book explores expenditures and services and considers the question of government reorganization in theoretical and conceptual terms citing various models.

Coming soon: Edwards' book on art therapy

ART EDUCATION PROFESSOR Michael Edwards, the force behind Concordia's art therapy courses, is about to publish his thoughts in a book entitled *Art and Therapy*. Phaidon Press will publish the book in Britain. North American houses have expressed an interest in it too.

The book deals with views on art from non artists who have influenced art therapy, the unconscious in creating art, art of the insane, and gestalt and art. Edwards also looks at art therapy from the artist's point of view. The book includes a history of the field and discusses various theories.

Edwards devotes the largest portion of the book to his own views on how art therapy should be practised.

What happened to Concordia's newspaper brief

IN FEBRUARY 1981, the students of Concordia's Journalism program presented a brief to the Royal Commission on Newspapers. How did their recommendations fare in light of the recently announced legislative proposals? Well, here's a box score:

1. Stop concentration of ownership at its present level and consider limits which would involve divestiture of some properties by major chains:

Proposed legislation: No more than 20% of Canadian circulation to be controlled by one owner; no retroactive reductions recommended. Thompson and Southam remain over this percentage.

2. Prohibit media companies from owning or participating in other types of commercial ventures.

Proposed legislation: No action. Conglomerates owning newspapers only pledge editorial independence.

3. Stop cross ownership of media outlets in the same city.

Proposed legislation: That the CRTC stop newspapers from owning radio and television stations in the same market.

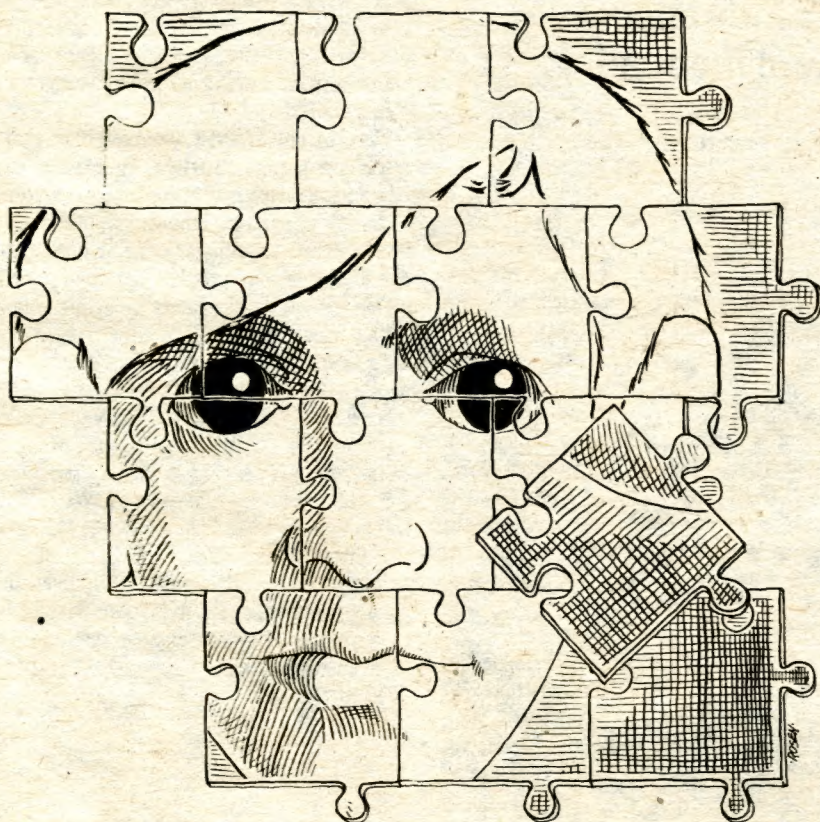
4. Ensure the broadest access to future technology in the "wired city", so that the public retains the widest possible choice of news and information choices.

Proposed legislation: Ask Communications Department to separate hardware from software, so that a teletext system owner like Bell Canada does not generate information itself.

5. Compulsory membership in media councils.

Proposed legislation: Set up a Canadian Newspaper Advisory Council to take complaints about newspapers outside of current press councils. Council would monitor and report on the state of the press.

Hardly "500" ball but Communications Chairman Lindsay Crysler is surprised that so many recommendations survived in the government bill. He confesses to having second thoughts on the wisdom of having this government regulate the media. "I'm for government regulation per se," he says, "but I'm damned suspicious of this Liberal government doing so, especially after their failure to pass a decent Freedom of Information Act, and their continual harassment of newspapers over the past few years."



What radio drama meant for culture

In the archives of the Centre for Broadcast Studies at Sir George, two old-fashioned industrial fans work round the clock airing out the latest musty donation of radio drama scripts. Also putting in long hours are two other fans of radio drama, Sociology professor John Jackson and English professor Howard Fink, both devoted to finding out what it all means in terms of our historical and literary heritage.

So far the collection contains 14,000 scripts so there is lots of material to work with. The two are working with the help of grants from the Social Science and Humanities Research Council and Quebec's own Fondation des Chercheurs en Action Concertée (FCAC) program.

It turns out that the collection, at least the slice of it they have concentrated on in this study, has much to say about how political and social influences ebbed and flowed and how Canadians have been shaped into a people with a difference. Jackson and Fink are now entering the final phase of the study to see how the scripts correlate with political and economic events — the working hypothesis being that literary works reflect the issues of the society that fosters them.

The focus is on the so-called "Golden Age" of drama (before television proliferated) and specifically on the work of the late Andrew Allen, the celebrated head of CBC drama. Between 1939 and 1960, Allen produced 450 plays. Jackson and Fink selected 150 of them — all original Canadian scripts broadcast on the *CBC Stage* and *Wednesday Night* series — for analysis.

The two professors say CBC radio drama played a crucial role in the evolution of Canadian theatre up to the '60s. "While in the forefront Canadian theatre-goers were watching material produced and written by the British and the Americans, CBC radio drama developed almost as an underground of Canadian theatre production," explains Jackson. "It fostered the growth of Canadian writers, actors, composers and production people. Many actors and actresses later assumed major roles in television and a number of them [notably Lorne Greene] were instrumental in founding the Stratford Festival."

Involved with the Allen scripts were people such as William Shatner, Lister Sinclair and some may remember Ruth Springford. Writers included W.O. Mitchell, Joseph Schull, Len Peterson and Alan King.

Unlike the U.S. and Britain, then, the only major professional outlet for indigenous dramatic material in the '30s, '40s and '50s was the CBC. And though private broadcasters did produce some original Canadian work they relied for the most part on imported series.

CBC radio drama was as prolific as it was popular. At the height of the "Golden Age" as many as 25 weekly series could be tuned in. "I believe," says Fink, "that there were more radio dramas produced in that 10 to 15 year period than there were plays produced in the history of Canadian drama up to the present."

Of those 25 weekly series, *CBC Stage* and *Wednesday Night* were at the high brow end of the scale. Only a third of the Allen scripts could be classified as having "popular" appeal, they say.

But the Allen scripts are just the tip of the iceberg and the researchers anticipate that there is enough material to support various projects "for



Andrew Allen

the next 100 years". With such a vast store of scripts to choose from Fink and Jackson decided to "slice the apple by producer". Producer because that person had considerable artistic control and Allen because of his reputation for excellence.

The roots of the current project date back to 1974 when Fink began a personal campaign to collect the scripts. His mission sent him trekking across the country flushing out stacks of mildewing correspondence and notations from basements, attics and radio stations' storage rooms. Six years ago, largely through Fink's efforts, the archive at Concordia was established as the official repository for CBC radio scripts and ancillary materials. And now, every two years the CBC updates the collection with a shipment of current material. Only documents between 1930 and 1961 have been indexed so far.

When Fink got the idea to analyse the scripts as indigenous cultural material he thought a sociological perspective might be useful in framing the dramatic content. Jackson responded enthusiastically to the idea but aside from his profes-

sional interest, he harboured personal reasons for joining the project. "As a born and bred English Quebecer, I have been stimulated by the last decade of activities in the province. More and more I found our knowledge of our roots and cultural development to be very limited. I want to answer for myself and others the questions 'Who am I?', 'Where have we been?' and 'Where are we

CBC Radio was Canada's only outlet for indigenous dramatic writing.

Howard Fink, left, and John Jackson: Reading scripts and learning about ourselves.



going?" These can only be answered satisfactorily by placing them in the overall context of the development, arrested or otherwise, of English Canadian culture."

After joining forces, it took Jackson and Fink a couple of years to work out a methodology which integrated both literary and sociological perspectives. This established, they moved on to the second stage of the project — the classification of the plays according to their content.

"The content analysis lends itself to quantification," explains Jackson. "We wanted to see to what extent the plays address themselves to the issues of women, social class, war and peace, economic institutions and the like."

Though they have yet to reach firm conclusions on the results, the evidence does point to a direct relationship between the thematic content and the overall shifts in political power base in Canadian society over different time periods. Also regardless of the period, the plays adopt a critical view of the existing power base though the intensity of the critique decreases in later years.

For example, between 1942 and 1946, the issue of war is understandably a common theme. But somewhat surprisingly for a national network, the broadcasts were generally critical of the war. A typical scenario, according to Jackson, might feature a soldier returning home on leave and coming into conflict with his businessman father over issues such as the wealthy versus the poor, the controller versus the controlled or racial or religious discrimination.

"We see the playing out of a contradiction between a vision which saw war as the promise of freedom and the consequent disillusionment with a society which remains relatively unchanged, vis-à-vis economic exploitation," notes Jackson. "The interesting thing is that the point of view of the critique continues to be moderately left wing. It stems from the 1930's political base which was already developing in Canada. It's the kind of socialist thinking which brought forth the CCF, the Winnipeg General Strike and the Social Action Movement in the United Church of Canada."

"In the '50s the political base of the critique shifts to liberal with a small 'l'. The images in the plays become those of middle class people with middle class concerns. The built-in critique is of different lifestyles so that you might see a writer and his wife coming into conflict with a businessman and his wife over environmental concerns."

Fink reaches similar conclusions from a literary point of view: "They were addressing societal concerns because that's what they had to draw from. There was a strong pressure in the '30s and '40s to deal with social issues. As a consequence the vast majority of material is socially oriented and outward looking as opposed to being highly personal."

The content analysis also revealed that the resolution of conflicts within the plays tended to be active in the early years and passive moving into the '50s. They become more conservative as time goes on. Assuming that the cultural products of a society sketch a people's identity, more detailed answers to the questions "Who are we?" and "Where have we been?" will be forthcoming as the research moves into its final stage — an in-depth analysis of 75 Allen plays.

Speculating on what that is likely to reveal Fink says, "I think we'll find that Canadians are quite distinct from Americans in that we were neither so socialized nor so brainwashed. We in Canada had to write the definitive critique of McCarthy in that beautiful play 'The Investigator'. The CBC didn't get rid of the leftists and, interestingly enough, on a national network we were less able to be controlled by conservative interests. That's quite an achievement."

— JUDEE GANTEN



AT A GLANCE

Biology prof. **Elaine Newman** will give two talks at the University of Alberta at Edmonton on Oct. 25-26. She will speak on "Women and the University" to the Academic Women's Association and "Serine Degredation" to the Microbiology dept. **Wilfried G. Probst** has moved on to greener pastures. Having taught in Computer Science for many years, he recently received his PhD from l'Université de Montréal and now is teaching at UQAM.... There will be special screenings for those interested in seeing the video movies and photographs taken during the recent **10th IMACS World Congress** held here, from Oct. 18 to 22 in room 929-23 in the Hall Bldg.... Those of you living in the downtown area may have seen a new English-language community newspaper called *The Downtowner*. It's a good-looking tabloid edited by Journalism graduate **Leora Frucht**.... Elected to the University Tenure Appeals Committee are **K.J. Herrmann** (Arts & Science), **D.F. MacDonald** (Commerce & Administration), **C. Goldman** (Engineering & Computer Science) and **J. Krause** (Fine Arts).... So far this year, Concordia has welcomed six **exchange students** from the U.S. (3 from New England, 2 from New York and 1 from California); four Concordia students are studying in the US, all in sunny California.... Music prof. **Sherman Friedland** will be taking part in the first concert of the season of the Allegra Chamber Music Series which will feature performances of Khachaturian, Mozart and Hindemith (Oct. 23, 8 p.m., Pollack Hall, 555 Sherbrooke W. Free).... Since it began its degree program in 1975, the Psychology department has seen 22 of its students graduate, most of whom have no problem finding jobs. One of them, **Dale Corbett**, is an assistant professor at Harvard University... Welcome aboard to the following new faculty members of Commerce and administration: **Shimon Magen**, **Norman B. MacIntosh**, **Leonard Robertson**, **Peter Wade** of the Accountancy dept.; **John Doukas**, **Stephen Herbert**, **Toan Q. Do**, **Jacobus Severiens** of the Finance dept.; **Linda Dyer**, **Bruce Prince** of the Management dept.; **Gillian Rice**, **Bernard Isenberg**, **Ross McKeown** of Marketing; and **Essam Mahmoud** of Quantitative Methods... A goodbye to **Kenneth Etheridge**, director for Continuing Education in Business & Administration, who took an early retirement... **In the works**. The Concordia Centre for Management Studies and the newly-formed Cash Management Association of Canada are co-sponsoring the Second Annual Cash Management Conference to be held in Montreal on Dec. 6-7. Quantitative Methods prof. **Mohsen Anvari**, will co-chair the conference with Steinberg's **Michael Livingston** and Sun Life's **William Yates**...

UNOWHU's creator gives cartoon book collection to Concordia

Gazette cartoonist John Collins is holding a Journalism T-shirt given to him by Communication Studies chairman Lindsay Crysler and Journalism prof. Enn Raudsepp. (Cartoon won Collins the 1973 Canadian Newspaper Award for Political Cartooning). Also

attending the luncheon were Vice-Rector (Academic) Russell Breen, Dean Donat Taddeo (Division III), and Fine Arts dean Tony Emery. The occasion for the luncheon was to thank Collins for the donation of his collection of books on cartooning to the Library. Collins is retiring and will live in Florida.

BLIND continued from page 1.

Services and the main force behind the creation of the project.

The internal support from the Faculties "has been tremendous," Kerby says. "I've had everyone's blessings and cooperation at Concordia, starting with the Rector."

That type of attitude coming from the University does not surprise Leo Bissonnette, Research Co-ordinator at the MAB, who has been working with Kerby on the organization of the computer course. Blind himself, Bissonnette is taking the course and providing recorded cassettes of the material to other students in the class.

A Concordia alumnus, Bissonnette knows the University well, and thinks that Concordia is perhaps the most open and the most responsive of all Canadian universities to the needs of physically handicapped students.

There are approximately 150 students with various physical disabilities, such as blindness, deafness, multiple sclerosis and cerebral palsy, attending Concordia. Kerby thinks the University has a responsibility toward these students. Providing access ramps and other similar services is essential but not sufficient, she says.

With the ever increasing involvement of computers in every aspect of our lives, the field of higher education must be in the forefront of the most radical changes to come from the new technology.

The potential to learn and grow is enormous. This pilot project holds great educational value for students and professors alike. If successful, this type of course can be adapted to meet the needs of students suffering from almost any kind of physical disability.

NOTICES continued from The Backpage.

FACULTY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

DEPARTMENTS: At the request of the Computer Science Subcommittee of the University Curriculum Coordinating Committee, the Library and the Computer Centre are undertaking an inventory of databases used for study and research at Concordia, including both those resident at the University and non-bibliographic databases accessed through outside agencies. The survey is being sent initially to holders of Computer Centre accounts in Commerce and Administration and Social Science Depts. If you are a member of one of these departments, have or access one or more databases and do not hold a Computer Centre account, please request a copy of this questionnaire from Nancy Pragat at 4423.

NEED MONEY FOR GRADUATE STUDY NEXT YEAR? Contact the Graduate Awards Officer at 2145 Mackay Street, room S-302, SGW campus or call 879-7317.

LITURGY AS LIFE: Fr. Bob Nagy will look at the various elements of Liturgy and our place within the liturgical event. Tuesdays, through Tuesday, Nov. 9, 8:30 - 10 p.m. at Belmore House. Registration is \$20. Loyola campus.

OLD TESTAMENT PROPHETS: A lecture series on the Prophets who have left us with a heritage of moral renewal and confidence in the Divine Presence. Fr. George Novotny, S.J. will offer 9 lectures on Tuesday afternoons from 1 to 2 p.m. The same lecture will be repeated on Thursday evenings. FREE, all welcome.

ENGAGED ENCOUNTER WEEKEND: The weekend is designed to give couples planning their marriage time to talk honestly and intensely about their lives together, Oct. 29-31, 1982 at Villa Marguerite in Pierrefonds. Contact Fr. Gaudet at Belmore House - 484-4095.

LOYOLA CHAPEL: The Chapel is open for prayer and reflection every day, 8 a.m. - 11 p.m. Mass is celebrated at 12:05 noon, Monday to Friday, and on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m.

BELMORE HOUSE: Belmore House is for students. It has quiet space for reading, and kitchen facilities you can use for lunch. Campus Ministry has offices and meeting rooms there for volunteer programs, projects and current issues of concern to students.

CHAPLAINS: Anne Shore, Bob Nagy and Bob Gaudet, S.J. are the Chaplains. Their offices are in Belmore House (3500 Belmore) just behind the Campus Centre and can be reached at 484-4095. Lynne Keane, the secretary, is there to help you.

LACOLLE CENTRE: *Awareness Through Gestalt* - A weekend with Marty Fromm, Saturday, Oct. 16 and Sunday, Oct. 17, 10 a.m. - 6 p.m., Loyola Faculty Club. For more information call 482-0320, local 344 or 494.

RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS FOR 1983: Interested students should contact Mr. D.L. Boisvert, Administrative Assistant to the Vice-Rector, Academic, room AD-223, Loyola campus; telephone: 482-0320, local 203. Deadline for competition: October 25, 1982.

GUIDANCE INFORMATION CENTRE: Information on the next graduate and professional school admission tests with upcoming registration deadlines:

Test	Test Date	Registration Deadline
G.R.E.	Dec. 11	Nov. 1
G.M.A.T.	Jan. 29	Dec. 8
L.S.A.T.	Dec. 4	Nov. 4
T.O.E.F.L.	Dec. 10	Nov. 8

Application forms and practice test books are available at the Guidance Information Centre, SGW campus, H-440, and Loyola campus, 2490 West Broadway.

HYPNOSIS

A number of studies involving, or related to, hypnosis are being conducted at the hypnosis lab of Concordia's Psychology Department.

Anyone who is interested and would like information, please call: Jean-Roch Laurence, Bob Nadon, or Heather Nogrady, at:

879-5804

between 11 and 12 o'clock
Monday to Friday
through October

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**CANADA'S
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The thursday report

The *Thursday Report* is published weekly during the academic year by the Public Relations Office, Concordia University, 1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd. West, Montreal, Quebec H3G 1M8. (514) 879-8497. Material published in *The Thursday Report* may be reproduced without permission. Credit would be appreciated.

University events and notices are published free of charge. Classified ads cost 15c per word up to 25 words, and 20c per word over 25 words. Events,

notices and classified ads must reach the Public Relations Office (BC-213) no later than *MONDAY NOON* prior to the Thursday publication date. Display rates for off-campus and national advertising are available on request from *LE GROUPE COMMUNICONSEIL INC.*, 1611 St-Denis Street, Montreal, Quebec, H2X 3K3. Telephone (514) 849-1341. Display advertisements must reach Le Groupe Commun-Conseil Inc. two weeks prior to the Thursday publication date.

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EVENTS

Thursday 21

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC

ART: *Miss Oyu* (Oyu-Sama) (Kenji Mizoguchi, 1951) (English subt.) with Kinuyo Tanaka, Nobuko Otowa, Yuji Hori and Eijiro Yanagi at 7 p.m.; *Street of Shame* (Akase Chitai) (Kenji Mizoguchi, 1956) (English subt.) with Machiko Kyo, Wakao Ayako and Michiko Kogore at 9 p.m. in H-110; \$1.50 each. SGW campus.

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT: Lionel Kearns, 1982-83 Writer in Residence, will read some of his work at 8:30 p.m. in H-1071, Hall Bldg. SGW campus. FREE.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS: Open session at 8 p.m. in the Faculty Dining Room, Administration Bldg. Loyola campus - access via main entrance.

LESBIAN AND GAY FRIENDS OF

CONCORDIA: Jean-Michel Lagacé from the ADGQ (Association des Droits Gaies du Québec) will talk about Quebec's Gay Rights Association, 4-6 p.m. in H-333-6, Hall Bldg. SGW campus. For more information call 879-8406.

COMPUTER CENTRE SEMINAR: *Text Editors* at 1:15 p.m. in H-635-2. Open to all faculty, staff and students. Preregistration with the Computer Center is required at H-927-8 or call 879-4423. SGW campus.

THEATRE: *Uncle Vanya* by Anton Chekhov directed by Terry Donald at 8 p.m. in the D.B. Clarke Theatre, Hall Bldg. Public \$4, Students and Senior citizens \$2. For information: 879-2852 or 482-0320, Loc. 582.

LOYOLA CAMPUS CENTRE: Theta Sigma Party - Wolf & Kettle Pub. Admission \$1. Starting at 8 p.m. Loyola campus.

SOCIAL ASPECTS OF ENGINEERING: Guest speaker Jean Wolfe, School of Urban Planning, McGill Univ., on *Environmental/Social Impact of Transportation: Case study Metro System*, 11:45 a.m. - 1 p.m., in H-635-2, Hall Bldg. SGW campus.

MUSIC: *Récital* by Madeleine Osborne, soprano at 8:30 p.m. in the Loyola Chapel. Works by Bernstein, Krenek, Laderman, Walker and Powell. FREE.

WEISSMAN GALLERY: Lynn Donoghue: *Portraits*, until Oct. 30. On the mezzanine of the Hall Bldg. SGW campus.

GALLERY I: *Françoise Sullivan: Recent Work*, until Oct. 30. On the mezzanine of the Hall Bldg. SGW campus.

GALLERY II: *Women Painters of the Beaver Hall Group*, until Oct. 30. On the mezzanine of the Hall Bldg. SGW campus.

CONCORDIA CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP (SGW CAMPUS): Discussion, 4-6 p.m., in H-662, Hall Bldg. Theme: *Mission: Reaching the Unreachable*. SGW campus.

CUSA: Film - *Notorious* (1946) with Ingrid Bergman at 2:30 p.m. in H-110. FREE. SGW campus.

Friday 22

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC

ART: *Les Quarante-Sept Ronins* (Genroku Chushingura) (Kenji Mizoguchi, 1941) (English subt.) with Chujiro Kwarazaki, Yoshizaburo Arashi and Manotoy Mimasu at 7 p.m. in H-110; \$1.50. SGW campus.

APPLIED SOCIAL SCIENCE STUDENT

ASSOCIATION: *Meet the Profs Night* at 7:30 p.m., room F-107, 2085 Bishop Street (Annex F). FREE. All APSS students welcome. 879-4363. SGW campus.

ENGINEERING & COMPUTER SCIENCE FACULTY COUNCIL: Meeting at 2:30 p.m. in H-769, Hall Bldg. SGW campus.

CENTRE FOR MATURE STUDENT: Guest speaker Dr. Graeme Decarie, History Dept., on *The Joys and Frustrations of Learning* at 8 p.m. in room 206, Bryan Bldg. Loyola campus. For further information call 482-0320, loc. 263.

SGW FACULTY CLUB: Halloween Party at 7 p.m. Hot Buffet served at 8:30 p.m. Door prizes, music and dancing - price \$6.50/person. Tickets available at the Faculty Club Bar or call 2842.

THEATRE: See Thursday 21.

DOCTORAL THESIS: Roberto Prado-Alcala, student in Psychology, on *Brain Stimulation Reward Derived from Dopaminergic Terminal Fields in the Rat* at 2 p.m. in H-773, Hall Bldg. SGW campus.

CONCORDIA GRADUATE STUDENTS

ASSOCIATION: Video tapes of talks given in English in Brockwood, England 1981, by J. Krishnamurti at 8 p.m. in H-420. Today - *Problems of Relationship*. FREE. Hall Bldg. SGW campus. For further information call (1-6 p.m.) 879-7219, (evenings) 932-6362.

CINEMA AND PHOTOGRAPHY VISITING

LECTURES EVENT: Anna Gronau, Director of the Funnel experimental film theatre in Toronto will be presenting a selection of works by Toronto experimental filmmakers and talking about trends in experimental filmmaking in Toronto at 8 p.m. in VA-114, 1395 Dorchester W. SGW campus. Operating since 1978, the Funnel has become the centre of new film activity in Toronto, offering a viewing and meeting space for filmmakers, a newsletter and film distribution service in addition to regular screenings of films by local and international filmmakers.

Saturday 23

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC

ART: *Sisters of Gion* (Gion no Shimai) (Kenji Mizoguchi, 1963) (English subt.) with Isuzu Yamada, Benkei Shiganoya and Fumio Okura at 7 p.m.; *Street of Shame* (Akasey Chitai) (Kenji Mizoguchi 1956) (English subt.) with Machiko Kyo, Wakao Ayako and Michiko Kogore at 9 p.m. in H-110; \$1.50 each. SGW campus.

FOOTBALL: Concordia vs. Quebec's, at 2 p.m. Loyola campus.

THEATRE: See Thursday 21

DANCE FOR DISARMAMENT: *Rational Youth and Moev* will be performing in the cafeteria, on the 7th floor of the Hall Bldg. SGW campus. This event will open Q-PIRG'S Disarmament Week activities at the University. Tickets are \$5 in advance (and \$5.50 at the door) and can be purchased at Dutchy's, Phantasmagoria, Rock en Stock, and at the Info. desk, Hall Bldg.

Sunday 24

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC

ART: Children's series - *Dumbo* (Ben Shapsteen, 1941) (Walt Disney's animation) at 4 p.m. in H-110; \$1. SGW campus.

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC

ART: *The Lady of Musashino* (Misashino Fujin) (Kenji Mizoguchi, 1951) (English subt.) with Kinuyo Tanaka, Masayuki Mori and Akihito Katayama at 6 p.m.; *The Life of Oharu* (Saikaku Ichidai Onna) (Kenji Mizoguchi, 1952) (English subt.) with Kinuyo Tanaka, Toshiro Mifune and Tsuki Matura at 8 p.m. in H-110; \$1.50 each. SGW campus.

SOCCER: Concordia vs. Bishop's at 2 p.m. Loyola campus.

Monday 25

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC

ART: *Ménilmontant* (Dimitri Kirsanoff, 1927) (silent) with Nadia Sibirskaia and Yolande Beaulieu; *A Propos de Nice* (Jean Vigo, 1930) (silent) and *Zero de conduite* (Jean Vigo, 1933-45) (French) with Jean Dasté, le nain Delphin and Robert le Flem at 8:30 p.m. in H-110; \$1.50. SGW campus.

ARTS AND SCIENCE FACULTY COUNCIL: Meeting at 9:30 a.m. in AD-128. Loyola campus.

Tuesday 26

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC

ART: *Lola Montes* (Max Ophuls, 1955) (English subt.) with Martine Carol, Peter Ustinov, Anton Walborck and Oskar Werner at 8:30 p.m. in H-110; \$1.50. SGW campus.

MUSIC: Lubomyr Melnyk, composer and pianist, at 8:30 p.m. in the Loyola Chapel; FREE. Loyola campus.

HISTORY AND SOCIOLOGY

DEPARTMENTS: First Lecture of Three On *The History of Anti-Semitism To 1945* - Prof. Norman Cohn, SSHRC Visiting Research Fellow at Concordia, on *Demonological Anti-Semitism, Ancient and Modern* at 8:30 p.m. in H-435 in the Hall Bldg. SGW campus. For more information call Prof. Chalk t 879-4252 or 5893, or Prof. Kurt Jonassohn at 897-5940 or 5944.

Wednesday 27

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC

ART: *Jusqu'au coeur* (Jean-Pierre Lefebvre, 1968) (French) with Claudine Monfette and Robert Charlebois at 8:30 p.m. in H-110; \$1.50. SGW

campus.

LOYOLA FILM SERIES: *Seven Chances* (Les fiancés en Folie) (Buster Keaton, 1925) (silent) with Buster Keaton, Ruth Dwyer and T. Roy Barnes at 7 p.m.; *Dinner at Eight* (George Cukor, 1933) (English) with Marie Dressler, Jean Harlow, Wallace Beery and John Barrymore at 8:15 p.m. in the F.C. Smith Auditorium; FREE. Loyola campus.

HILLEL: Movie - *Cast a Giant Shadow* with Kirk Douglas at 2 p.m. in H-435, Hall Bldg. FREE. SGW campus.

CONCORDIA CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP (GROUPE BIBIQUE UNIVERSITAIRE): Etude biblique et discussion, 4-5 p.m., H-651, Hall Bldg. SGW campus.

SCHOOL OF COMMUNITY & PUBLIC AFFAIRS/URBAN STUDIES: Barry Pinsky, architect/planner, illustrated lecture/discussion on *Neighbourhood Planning in the Third World* at 4 p.m. in H-662. FREE. All welcome.

SOCCER: Concordia vs Trois Rivières at 8:30 p.m. at McGill's Molson Stadium.

JAZZ CONCERT: CEGEP Vanier Jazz Ensembles directed by Cy Cooper at 8:30 p.m. in the Loyola Campus Centre, 7141 Sherbrooke St. West. FREE.

Thursday 28

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC

ART: *A Woman of Rumor* (Uwasa no Onna) (Kenji Mizoguchi, 1954) (English Subt.) with Kinuyo Tanaka, Tomoeon Otani, Yoshiko Kuga and Eitaro Shindo at 7 p.m.; *Ugetsu* (Ugetsu Monogatari) (Kenji Mizoguchi, 1953) (English subt.) with Machiko Kyo, Masayuki Mori, Kinuyo Tanaka and Sakae Ozawa at 9 p.m. in H-110; \$1.50 each. SGW campus.

SIMONE DE BEAUVOIR INSTITUTE: Guest speaker Marian Engel, author of *No Clouds of Glory*, *Bear*, *The Glassy Sea* and *Lunatic Villas*, will read from her new novel and speak on the theme of *Femininity and Prose* at 8:15 p.m. in the Institute Lounge, ground floor, 2170 Bishop. SGW campus.

CHAMBER MUSIC CONCERT: Featured soloist will be the distinguished Canadian Pianist, Dale Bartlett, in works by Poulenc, Spohr and Rimsky-Korsakov at 8:30 p.m. in the Loyola Chapel. FREE. Loyola campus. (Early attendance is suggested).

SOCIAL ASPECTS OF ENGINEERING: Guest speaker Dr. J. Gilmore, Research Director, Science Council of Canada, on *Canadian Policy on Science & Technology*, 1:45 a.m. - 1 p.m., in H-762, Hall Bldg. SGW campus.

THEATRE: *Uncle Vanya* by Anton Chekhov directed by Terry Donald at 8 p.m. in the D.B. Clarke Theatre, Hall Bldg. Public \$4, students and Senior Citizens \$2. For information: 879-2852 or 482-0320, Loc. 582.

COMPUTER CENTRE SEMINAR: *Introduction to Microcomputer Applications* at 1:15 p.m. in H-635-2. Open to all faculty, staff and students. Preregistration with the Computer Centre is required at H-927-8 or call 879-4423. SGW campus.

LESBIAN AND GAY FRIENDS OF CONCORDIA: Film - *Winter Kept Us Warm*, 4 to 6 p.m., in H-333-6, Hall Bldg. SGW campus.

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT: Visiting speakers - Joy Kogawa, author of several books of poetry, including *The Splintered Moon*, *A Choice of Dreams*, etc., will read from her work at 8:30 p.m. in H-1070, Hall Bldg. SGW campus. FREE.

Friday 29

SENATE: Meeting at 2 p.m. in the Conference room of the Protestant School Board of Greater Montreal (corner Fielding and Côte St-Luc).

THEATRE: *Uncle Vanya* by Anton Chekhov directed by Terry Donald at 8:00 p.m. in the D.B. Clarke Theatre, Hall Bldg. Public \$4, students and Senior Citizens \$2. For information: 879-2852 or 482-0320, Loc. 582.

CENTRE FOR MATURE STUDENTS: Loyola Evenings on Learning - Guest speaker Dr. Christine Allen, Philosophy Dept., on *Human Happiness and Learning* at 8 p.m., room 206, Bryan Bldg., Loyola campus.

CONCORDIA GRADUATE STUDENTS

ASSOCIATION: Video tapes of talks given in English in Brockwood, England 1981, by J. Krishnamurti at 8 p.m. in H-420. Today - *Insight*

and Action. FREE. Hall Bldg. SGW campus. For further information call (1-6 p.m.) 879-7219, (evenings) 932-6362.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY: Concordia vs Seneca College at 8 p.m., Loyola campus.

WOMEN'S BASKETBALL: Concordia vs Ottawa at 8 p.m., Loyola campus.

Saturday 30

THEATRE: See Thursday 28

HOCKEY: Concordia vs McGill at 7:30 p.m. at McGill.

UNCLASSIFIED

APARTMENT TO SUBLET: 4½, immediate, option to renew in 6 months; large, clean, carpeted, heated. 7400 Sherbrooke W., across campus. Call 484-7065.

ADORABLE KITTEN TO GIVE AWAY to a loving home. Black, male, 8 wks. old. 484-2169.

NOTICES

DEAN OF STUDENTS' OFFICE: \$5 tickets are being offered by the Orchestre Symphonique de Montréal to Concordia students. The next concert is being held on *Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 26, 27*. Reservations must be made by noon on Wednesday, Oct. 20, 1982 at the Dean of Students Offices, AD-129, Loyola or 2135 Mackay Street, SGW. All tickets must be picked up by 5 p.m. on Tuesday, Oct. 26 at the SGW campus only.

MELLON FELLOWSHIP COMPETITION IN

HUMANITIES: The Mellon Fellowships are designed to support students entering graduate studies in "the traditional humanities disciplines, including history, but not the creative and performing arts. American studies, other area studies, and interdisciplinary programs are also eligible if the emphasis in the subject and method is substantially humanistic." The awards are intended to be highly competitive, but any senior or recent graduate whose promise for teaching and scholarship can be attested to as outstanding by a faculty sponsor, and who is a citizen of the United States or Canada should feel encouraged to compete. Among those the Mellon Fellowships would hope to attract are minority and women candidates of notable ability. The stipend for the first group of Mellon Fellows, entering graduate school in the Fall of 1983, will be \$7,000, plus payment of tuition and standard fees to their graduate schools. They are renewable with satisfactory academic promise. Nominations from Faculty members should be submitted no later than November 5, 1982 to: Committee Chairman, Mellon Fellowships, Dean Alain Seznec, College of Arts & Science, 136 Goldwyn-Smith Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. 14853, U.S.A. Students who wish to seek nomination should seek out a member of their department or discipline. For a copy of the Mellon Foundation brochure see the Undergraduate Advisor of your department or discipline.

NEEDED: Transportation from Verdun (Rolland Avenue) to Loyola and back on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. Will provide parking permit for college. Fee negotiable. Please call after 6 p.m. at 769-6974.

CREATIVE AGGRESSION FOR WOMEN: Saturday workshops, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Learn to express your natural aggression constructively in order to attain your fullest potential in everyday life. For registration or further information call 481-2826.

SKATING WITH THE BLIND: Volunteers are needed to skate with blind children from the Montreal Association for the Blind. The group meets Friday from 8:30 to 10 a.m. in the Loyola Arena. If you would like to help out, please call Anne Shore at Belmore House, 484-4095.

MIME WORKSHOP: Ralph Allison, Assoc. Prof. in Theatre at Concordia Univ. will conduct a special 3-hour workshop preparing people for street theatre and mime to be used for the Week of Disarmament, beginning Oct. 24. Students from universities and CEGEPs who would be willing to make presentations on their campuses are invited. Workshop is free, and will be held at 3484 Peel Street on Thursday, Oct. 21, 7:30 - 10:30 p.m. For more information call 484-4095.

COMMERCE & ADMINISTRATION

See "NOTICES" page 3.